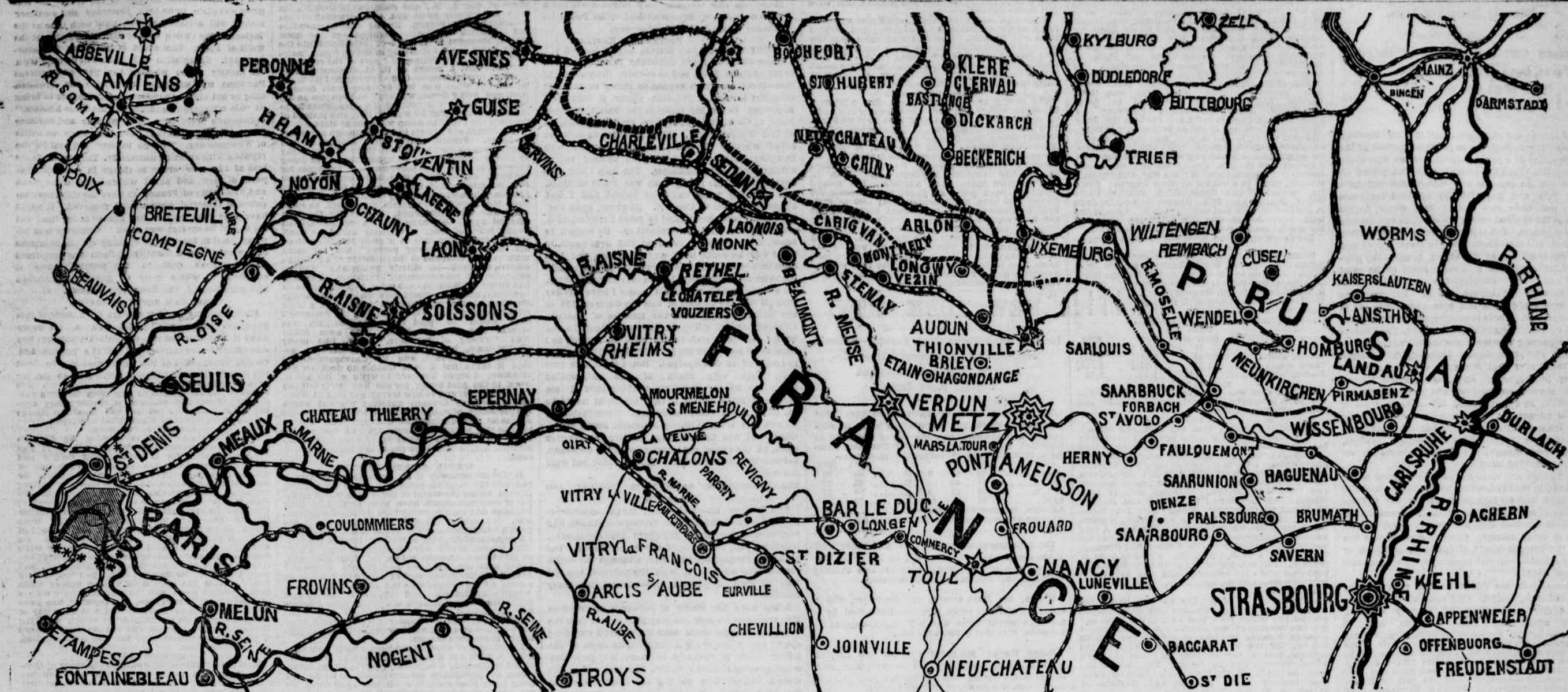


ADVANCE OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMIES ON PARIS.

Position of the German Forces—Situations of Laon, Soissons and Epernay—The Fortresses Held by the French—The Defences of Paris.



The map above will indicate pretty clearly the routes taken by the forces of Prussia in their present advance on Paris. The despatches state that the bombardment of Montmédy has ceased, and that the Prussian forces operating against it have moved towards Paris, so that we may assume that all the troops engaged in the battles about Sedan have moved immediately towards the capital. The

Crown Princes of Prussia and of Saxony moved almost before the terms of capitulation were signed, and, although not positively announced, we may take it for granted that the commands of Prince Charles and Steinmetz are also among those placed en route. In addition to these a new German army appears on a more southerly parallel moving on the capital.

The advance of these armies is reported this morning at Soissons and at Epernay, and previous reports showed other bodies of troops at St. Quentin, Laon and Neufchâteau. The latter are the new troops which crossed recently at Mulhausen, and comprise the extreme left. They are probably by this time approaching Arcis on the Aube, the valley of which

they will doubtless follow up by way of Melun to the city. The troops at Epernay will follow the river Marne, those at Soissons will come in on the line of the railway to St. Denis, and those at St. Quentin will continue on the line of the river Oise. It will be seen that the advancing armies form a huge ellipse, extending from St. Quentin on the

north to Arcis on the south, which will contract as it approaches Paris, probably extending only from St. Denis to Melun, and, of course, strengthening as it contracts. The nearest point at which the Prussians are reported—Soissons—is sixty-five miles distant from the capital. A forced march is rarely faster than twenty miles a day, so that, allowing

that rate of speed for the advance of the enemy, we may expect to hear of at least one of their columns deploying before the bastions about St. Denis by Sunday next. The distance from Paris to St. Quentin is about ninety miles, to Laon eighty-seven, to Epernay eighty-eight, to Neufchâteau about one hundred and fifty, and to Arcis about eighty.

THE WAR.

Rapid Advance of the German Armies on Paris.

Safe Retreat of General Vinoy's French Corps.

Vigorous Measures for the Defence of the Capital.

JULES FAVRE'S POSITION.

France Can Go On Without the Parliament.

The Duke de Grammont's Views on the Situation.

Peace Plans of Great Britain to the Belligerents.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Rapid March of the Prussians on Paris—General Vinoy's Advance at Soissons—General Vinoy's French Corps at Paris—The Men Mutinous—Officers of the Garde Mobile Resigning—Preparations to Defend Paris—The Rhine Departments Invaded—Address of General de Wimpffen to the Captive French Army. PARIS, Sept. 7, 1870.

The Prussian army is advancing with great rapidity upon this city. At eight o'clock last evening the Prefect of Laon telegraphed to the government that no force of the enemy had appeared there, but to-day positive news has been received of their presence at that place. I have also received information from one source that the advancing columns had halted at Laon and Epernay, but from another quarter I have been informed that the German army is still on the march, and is accompanied by a large train of siege guns. At last accounts, which are confirmatory of previous reports, their advance had reached Soissons, eighteen miles southwest of Laon and sixty-five miles northeast of Paris.

As the Prussians advance and the French retire the French engineers are destroying the tunnels on the railroad lines running east of Paris.

RETIREAT OF VINOY'S FRENCH CORPS—THE MEN MUTINOUS.

The corps commanded by General Vinoy, which was organized at Paris and started a few days before the disaster at Sedan to reinforce Marshal MacMahon, did not reach that general's army, as was reported. It numbers some 50,000 men of all arms of the service, and had it been with MacMahon might have prevented the turning of the French right wing.

On learning of the terrible defeat of the French and their capitulation, which intelligence was brought by fugitives from the battle field and by telegram from Metz, General Vinoy ordered a retreat, which was at once commenced. The corps was closely followed on its march to Laon by the German Uhlans. It is even rumored that the troops were so hard pressed that Vinoy was compelled to halt and give battle, the result of which was that he was defeated. I have received no confirmation of this rumor, and merely give it as an item of intelligence.

Arrived at Laon General Vinoy found a large number of trains awaiting him. Upon these he and his embarked the corps, which by this time numbered between thirty and forty thousand men. They occupied thirty-eight trains, of which eleven were filled with cavalry, thirteen with artillery and fourteen with infantry. The whole force began arriving at this city at four o'clock yesterday afternoon and continued to arrive during the entire night. They were enthusiastically received by the citizens.

I regret to report that to-day the men of this corps

have been manifesting the most mutinous spirit. They are disheartened and disaffected, and declare that the forced marches they have been compelled to make have been worse than useless, in view of the treachery at Sedan which resulted in the practical annihilation of the flower of the French army.

FRENCH PLAN OF ATTACK ON PARIS.

The following, I have reason to believe, is the Prussian plan of attack on Paris:— One German army will make an advance by Melun and Fontainebleau to Versailles, while the army now advancing from Laon pushes on to St. Denis. This latter force will make an attack on Montmartre, but the main attack will be on the other side. The enemy, occupying Versailles and advancing by the wood to Meudon, and thence by Paris d'Isly to the heights of Clamart, will throw up earthworks and plant batteries against Fort d'Isly and open fire on Vanvres.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN PARIS.

Immense defensive exertions are still making here. The force in the city before the disaster at Sedan is being augmented by the arrival of the army, which continues to retire before the Prussian advance. There seems to be but one patriotic sentiment among the people—the defence of the nation. Organization is proceeding quietly and rapidly. General Trochu reiterates his statement that Paris is safe.

TROOPS ARRIVING IN PARIS.

Trains are arriving here hourly with artillery, cavalry and infantry from the front. The rolling stock of the Northern and other railroads will be despatched immediately to the eastward to bring back other troops.

A large force of cavalry, which managed to escape from Sedan, reached Paris this morning. The avenues of the Grande Armée and de Imperatrice and Bois de Boulogne are all a vast camp, filled with soldiers.

THE PARIS MUNICIPAL GUARD READY TO FIGHT.

A report having been circulated to the effect that the Municipal Guard of Paris was adverse to defending the city, the officers and men composed it have published a card declaring that they are ready to and will fight to the last.

DISORGANIZATION.

The officers of the Garde Mobile are resigning in large numbers. As they are all drilled and experienced soldiers their defection at this moment will, I am afraid, be most injurious.

THE DEPARTMENTS TO DEFEND THEMSELVES.

The departments adjoining Paris are organizing rapidly. The plan of the republican government is to leave the departments free to organize their own defence, which plan is universally approved.

GERMAN OPERATIONS IN THE RHINE DEPARTMENTS.

A large force of Germans have invaded France, crossing the Rhine near Biele, Switzerland, and after advancing a short distance on the road to Belfort marched north in the direction of Mulhouse.

It was said that the Mulhouse National Guard had successfully resisted the Germans in their attempt to cross the Rhine near that place, but the statement is denied.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF MONTMÉDY ENDED.

The bombardment of Montmédy ceased yesterday, and it is generally believed that the besieging force of Prussians has been withdrawn.

WHEREABOUTS OF REMNANTS OF MACMAHON'S FORCES.

I have received information that 1,200 men of MacMahon's army escaped to the fortress of Metz and are now there. Metz is, it is stated, in perfect preparation for defence. It is well armed and contains an ample supply of provisions.

Another body of MacMahon's army, numbering some twenty thousand men, is reported to be in the forest between Vouziers and La Chevre Populaire. It must, however, be surrounded by the Prussians, and has hardly any chance of escape.

THE WOUNDED AT SEDAN.

Nearly all the wounded who were collected at Sedan have been sent, under the capitulation, to the neighboring towns and farms, where they will receive medical care.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL DE WIMPFFEN TO THE CAPTIVE ARMY.

The following is the address of General Wimpffen to the soldiers, dated Sedan, September 3:—

SOLDIERS—On Thursday you fought against a force greatly superior in numbers from daybreak until dark. You resisted the enemy with the utmost bravery. When you had fired your last cartridges, were worn out with fighting and not being able to respond to the call of your generals and officers to attempt to rejoin Marshal Bazaine by the road to Montmédy, you were forced to retreat on Sedan.

In this desperate effort but two thousand men could be got together, and your general deemed the attempt utterly hopeless and impracticable. Your general, found, with deep regret, when the army was reunited within the walls of the town, that it had supplies neither of food nor ammunition; could neither leave the place nor defend it, means of existence being alike wanting for the population. I was, therefore, reduced to the sad alternative of treating with the enemy. I sent yesterday to the Prussian headquarters, with full powers from the Emperor, but could not at first bring myself to accept the conditions imposed by the enemy.

At morning, however, menaced by a bombardment to

which we could not reply, I decided to make a fresh attempt to get honorable terms. I have obtained conditions by which we are saved much of the possible annoying and insulting formalities which the usages of war generally impose.

Under the circumstances in which we find ourselves, it only remains for us, officers and soldiers, to accept with resignation the consequences of the surrender.

We have at least the consolation of knowing a useless massacre has been avoided, and we yielded only under circumstances against which no army could fight—namely, want of food and ammunition. Now, soldiers, in conclusion, let me say that you are still able to render brilliant services to your country without being needlessly slaughtered.

General Commanding in Chief.

DE WIMPFFEN.

Every French town heard from during the day and at a late hour of the evening accepts the republic with joy and gratitude.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Particulars of the Siege—The City Nearly Destroyed—The Streets strewn with Dead and Dying—Disorders in the Suburbs Suppressed—A Surrender Expected.

LONDON, Sept. 7, 1870.

A special correspondent of the HERALD, writing under date of the 5th inst., from the headquarters of the German forces besieging Strasbourg, gives the following account of the operations:—

I received a letter of introduction from a mutual friend to Baron Von Broelcklin, which insured me not only hospitality of the true Arab type, but the means of communicating the incidents of the siege to the readers of the HERALD. Immediately upon my arrival the first thing I did was to ascend to the top of the brewery, now the headquarters of the hospital service. Here I was enabled to examine the doomed city at a distance of some two hundred yards.

My host, Baron Von Broelcklin, explained to me the real plan which has thus far controlled operations. The first order issued was to invest the place in such a manner that no supplies in considerable quantities could enter, and to prevent communication between the city and the outside world. These measures were promptly and successfully taken, and were added to by a not too destructive bombardment, which it was hoped would have the effect of compelling a capitulation of the garrison.

This moral pressure utterly failed. The Governor of Strasbourg remained hostile and defiant and endeavored to strengthen his position. Orders were then issued for the bringing up of the siege force, which at once commenced operations. A third parallel was soon completed and the heavy guns mounted opened fire.

What destruction ensued! The avenues of the city were soon filled with debris, as if a hurricane had passed over the place. The Cathedral and public buildings were partially destroyed and magnificent houses were made ruins.

Strewn the streets were the dead and dying. One shell burst in the midst of a schoolroom full of children, killing seven little girls.

In the two most advanced batteries the artillery officers assigned to the duty of directing the firing were constantly heard exclaiming, "Twenty yards more of elevation to the right. There, now, that will do. First rate!"

I have seen this first rate, and the clouds of yellow smoke clearing away proved, indeed, that the firing was "first rate."

The suburbs have suffered fearfully, entailing ruin to the inhabitants. Whole parishes have fled, losing everything.

To prevent the recurrence of disorders which have occurred the following order has been issued by the general commanding the German forces:—

In buildings deserted by the inhabitants disorders of a most ruinous character have occurred which cannot fail to reflect gravely on the discipline and honor of the troops. It is expected that officers will take the most energetic measures to prevent the recurrence of such disorders, and that they will have such localities strictly watched and permit no one to enter, still less to plunder. Should resistance be encountered in carrying out these measures the utmost severity must be inflicted upon such brutal ruffians. They must be shot down on the spot.

Accompanying this order is a command to turn over to the judgments of courts martial all soldiers convicted of extortion and for officers to compel their men to observe the strictest discipline.

Before long I expect to send you an account of the triumphant entry of the German forces into Strasbourg, as there is no possible chance of a successful resistance.

PRUSSIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Ground Swell of Popular Agitation—King William Summoned to Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Evening.

The Provincial Correspondence says great events may be expected the consequences of which will be

of the highest moment. The revolution at Paris renders mediation nugatory.

Herr Delbrück, President of the Federal Chancery, has summoned the King of Prussia to Berlin.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Feeling in the French Capital—Sorrowful, but Resolute—The Inauguration of the Republic—Jules Favre's Interview with Lord Lyons—Favre's Letter on the Position of France—Preparing for the Enemy—The Workingmen's International Society and the Universal Republic—Removing the Traces of Imperialism—Miscellaneous Items.

PARIS, Sept. 7, 1870.

Paris remained calm during the entire of yesterday. There were symptoms of sadness and dejection observable among the people on every side. It was doubt and uncertainty combined. There is no public spirit even yet. The Parisians ask, in truth cry out, "Are the Prussians approaching nearer to the city?"

The new government is busily employed in distributing places to the men who have "worked for the party." The government makes vacancies and places. The entire police force was dismissed yesterday.

New men will be appointed to-day, but in the meantime the "dangerous classes" will have a grand opportunity. Paris society has been left thus unprotected for the moment. Returned soldiers continue to march into and through the city. The men wear the appearance of having gone through a very hard campaign. Most of them have been under fire in battle. They look dejected, but calm and still resolute for France. As if to add to the feeling of depression almost general throughout the city, a rumor prevails to the effect that the cannons on the city fortifications have been rendered ineffective for want of balls suited to their calibre.

The people are manning the heights of Montmartre. Disturbances are feared still in some quarters, notwithstanding the present excellent tone and orderly action of the people.

THE BIRTH OF THE REPUBLIC.

At a meeting of the Deputies to the Corps Législatif, which was held Sunday evening, M. Thiers presided. A delegation of the members was commissioned to proceed to the Hotel de Ville and propose a legislative co-operation with the government which had just been improvised, and there endeavor, with the others, to mould it into constitutional shape. The Parliamentary members discharged this duty, addressing themselves to the Executive.

Mr. Jules Favre replied to them, saying that the government of the republic would be happy to accept the individual citizen support of the members, but that they considered themselves constituted as the government of the French republic already and legally created by the people without any action of the Parliament. The greater number of the Deputies who served in the legislative body which has just been dissolved have already taken their departure from the city.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN JULES FAVRE AND LORD LYONS.

Yesterday afternoon M. Jules Favre had a personal interview with Lord Lyons, the English Ambassador. The meeting was of a very important character, for during its continuance the views both of the British Cabinet and the French people on the present situation and probable future of the governmental relations were discussed freely and at length.

JULES FAVRE'S LETTER.

A circular has been issued by Jules Favre, which contains the following points:—

The policy of France is peace, leaving Germany the master of her own destinies. The King of Prussia had said that he made war against the dynasty, and not against France; yet the dynasty is gone and France is free, but this impious war is continued. Will the King face this responsibility before the world and before history? France yields not one foot of soil, not a stone of a fortress.

A shameful peace means the extermination of our cause and that of Europe. We are undiminished. The army is resolute and provided. Three hundred thousand combatants can hold Paris to the last. They can hold the city for three months and conquer. If crushed France will rise and avenge it. Let Europe know that the Ministry have no other aim or ambition than peace; but war proving inevitable, we will continue the struggle, confident of the triumph of justice.

LOOKING TO THE UNITED STATES FOR AID.

The new republican government seems to count much on the moral and material support of the United States, as their old ally. Its organs, particularly *l'Electeur Libre*, this morning calls on M. Jules Favre to address himself directly for aid to the government at Washington.

M. Favre has already addressed himself to the United States, and is even now awaiting a response to his telegram. It is thought by all with whom I have conversed on the subject that the reply will have a tremendous effect throughout the country.

No doubt is at all entertained but that the answer will be such as one republic would give to another.

So far every town heard from in the interior accept the republic joyfully; in fact there is no dissent from the republic anywhere.

PREPARING FOR THE ENEMY—EXPECTED DEMANDS OF KING WILLIAM.

The *Monteur* says orders have been given to barricade the streets to render any assault of the enemy more difficult. People are quitting the city with the utmost haste, now that the Prussians have approached so near. One of to-day's papers says the King of Prussia has already announced here that he will require the leading capitalists to guarantee the sum of three thousand millions of francs. Among the names cited are the Messrs. Rothschild, Bonlang, Galliera and other bankers, and the presidents of the great railway and other companies of France. The city is very quiet. Singing in the streets has entirely stopped, and as the enemy draws near the people evince a quiet but firm determination to fight. Keratry, the prefect of police, is becoming very unpopular.

KING WILLIAM'S MEETING WITH NAPOLEON.

The *Journal de Soir* this evening gives a singular account of the interview between King William and the Emperor Napoleon. The King behaved like a brute, and from the description of the meeting must have been drunk. The *Journal de Soir* states that but for the intervention of the Crown Prince and Bismarck the King would have had the Emperor shot.

GENERAL CLUSERET LOOMING UP.

The last person arrested by the Imperial police was General Cluseret. The first one by the republicans was the Princess Mathilde, who was running away with fifty-one millions. There is a strong movement in favor of giving to General Cluseret the command of the National Guard, but from what I can learn he seems inclined not to accept. He wants the organization of the volunteers, or nothing.

THE UNIVERSAL REPUBLIC.

The International Association of Workingmen continues to publish and circulate its "proclamation" addressed to the democratic socialists of Europe, exhorting them to "rise" and declare the universal republic. A meeting is called for to-night with the view of devising the best means to carry out the wish and intent of the International Society.

GENERAL TROCHU'S POSITION.

General Trochu was assailed in some of the radical "red" journals of to-day. It is said that a difficulty occurred between the General and the other Ministers of the Council of State during the day or evening, but that the majority conceded their opinions to that of the chief. The difference originated during the discussion of the question of the arming all classes of the people. Trochu stood firm, and the cloud passed away.

THE CROWN JEWELS—THE EMPRESS.

The new government has ordered that the crown of France, with all its valuable appendages, the Imperial regalia and sword of state, shall be deposited in the vaults of the Bank of France. The Cabinet is thus determined to preserve its good name and reputation. This sets at rest the statement that the Empress carried off the crown diamonds. It is a noteworthy fact that there is not a single word spoken against the late Empress by the crowds.

FOOLISH RUMORS.

A rumor prevails to the effect that 100,000 Chassepot rifles have been found hidden in the cellars of the Louvre, and the statement adds somewhat to the prevailing excitement. Another foolish report says that every day brings to light new Imperial swindlers. The Seventh regiment of the line received blank cartridges, while other regiments received cartridges made of sand.

FRENCH LAWS.

The revenue stamp duty on newspapers has been abolished completely.

There is great rejoicing at the practical removal of the right press censorship. War news and details are now published without hindrance.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES EN ROUTE FOR PARIS.

The report that the Orleans Princes are on their way to Paris is confirmed. A rumor prevails in the city this evening to the effect that the republican government had come to the determination, in Cabinet meeting, to place the Princes under arrest immediately on their arrival.

A DELEGATE TO KING WILLIAM.

A delegate has been also despatched to His Majesty King William of Prussia informing him of the sentiments and proposed course of the people of France.

COUNT BISMARCK'S DEMANDS.

Count Bismarck again demands that the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine shall be given up to Germany.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The names of all the streets which have been associated with the late empire by the civic baptism

have been changed to names more in accordance with the idea of to-day.

The municipalities of Paris are constituted. The name of Henri Martin as one of the mayors can give you an idea of the character of the others. Everything is quiet. The provisioning of the city is nearly completed.

Orders have been issued by the proper authority for the arrest of the late Prefect of Police, Piétre, wherever he may be found in France.

The funds are still declining—falling, indeed, heavily. The rolling stock of the Eastern roads are now mostly concentrated here or sent west to Havre and elsewhere, placed under a judicious municipal supervision, and the price of provisions regulated by law equally.

An address has been issued from the women of France to the women of all nations, inviting their moral support to the cause of democratic self-government and law and order.

The Baltic fleet, its organization, mission and duty have cost the nation four thousand millions of francs.

The "red" republican journals call out for the instant dismissal of all the employees of the late government who are still in the public offices.

The statue Strasbourg, in the Place de la Concorde, was illuminated last night and decorated with the free flags of France and the nations.

At the Hotel de Ville last Sunday the portrait of the ex-Empress Napoleon was torn down and that of the ex-Empress Eugénie turned with the face to the wall.

Last night, as it was understood, a meeting of the members of the majority of the Corps Législatif was to take place at the dwelling of Deputy Johnson, an officer by command of M. Keratry, courteously demanded a promise, on honor of the Deputies, that no opposition would be attempted to the efforts of the government. The promise was given and the officer retired.

It is reported that Cernuschi will be appointed Governor of the Bank of France.

M. Claretie, correspondent with the army of the *Rappel*, was a prisoner, but the Prince Royal released him, saying, "When you reach Paris you will find a republic. We will be very severe with Paris."

Le Gaulois says the representatives of the foreign Powers all received instructions from their governments, even before the receipt of the circular of Jules Favre, which was handed them last night, to ratify what they considered great measures necessary to the equilibrium of Europe and the integrity of French territory.

As the Corps Diplomatique leave Paris in case of siege, the government will place representatives in the town they select as a residence.

Two hundred and eighty-three persons have been liberated who were political prisoners here.

The government of the National Defence decrees that the fortress of Toul must merit of the nation for her heroic defence, which still continues.

It is intended to lodge one hundred thousand Gariboldi from the provinces in large apartments, which are vacant, because of the rapacity of landlords and high prices.

Several millions of cartridges were received here yesterday from Havre.

In certain parts of the city the pavements are to be taken up to lessen the effects of bombs.

Even the ultra republican journals testify their respect for the Princess Clotilde.

The Princess Mathilde has been released by order of M. Keratry.

Some objects which the Empress left in the Tuileries in the haste of departure have been forwarded to her.

The journals of to-day notice an order of the King of Prussia to his troops to take with them all able-bodied men in the departments they pass through.

SUMMARY OF THE REVOLUTION.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Death of the Emperor—How the Empress Received the News of the Emperor's Surrender and MacMahon's Defeat—The Citizens Informed of the Disaster—How They Acted—The Rush to the Tuileries—The Crowds Invade the Palace—The Republic Declared.

PARIS, Sept. 5, 1870.

The empire is dead and the republic has risen from the ruins. The commotion commenced on Saturday. The news of the Emperor's surrender and the capitulation of MacMahon's army were made known to the Empress at seven o'clock in the evening. She immediately retired into her apartment, and refused to receive even intimate friends. Towards nine the broad facts were known to a few persons only; but a general uneasiness prevailed and angry groups assembled at eleven o'clock on Sunday, while the Mobles, on their way to camp at St. Maur, accompanied by a small

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.